

WHY seek longer for perpetual motion? It can be found in the gas meter.

THAT decision simply means that the Government and not the Louisiana lottery is running the United States mails.

MAIL wagon robberies are becoming as frequent between New York and Jersey as out West. What is the trouble anyway?

A "WHITE CAR" leader was hanged in effigy recently near the town of Sterling, N. Y. Why not hang a few of them at natural?

A CHICAGO newspaper speaks of "Patti and her buoyant spirits." It is not so exceedingly difficult to be buoyant on \$5,000 per night. Try it once.

THEY are making oil out of corn now, but that noble grain rye has not yet been degraded by application to any purpose save the one for which Nature obviously intended it.

By love's delightful influence all the injuries of the world are alienated, the bitter cup of affliction is sweetness, and fragrant flowers are strewn along the most thorny path of life.

PEOPLE are sometimes curious to know whence came the word "jag," as descriptive of a big load of whisky in a man. It has not yet been determined, but likely enough it is derived from jug.

A BIG army Uncle Sam can raise at any time upon three weeks' notice. But ships and heavy guns and protection to harbors are things that don't grow up like Jonah's gourd. They have to be kept in stock, more or less.

If a man abuses an enemy, he hurts himself, and if he praises him, the people say he is a hypocrite. There seems to be no course a man can adopt under any circumstances that can be more creditable than the simple course of keeping still.

SOMEHOW the prospects of that new electric line between St. Louis and Chicago, with its promised speed of 100 miles an hour, its absolutely straight track, its illuminated road, and other accessories, sounds as if Mr. Pennington of airship fame had taken his pen in hand again.

MAN'S great actions are performed in minor struggles. There are obstinate and unknown braves who defend themselves inch by inch in the shadows against the fatal invasion of want and turpitude. There are no noble and mysterious triumphs which no eye sees, no renown rewards, and no flourish of trumpets salutes. Life, misfortune, isolation, abandonment, and poverty are battlefields which have their heroes.

THE Birmingham (England) Medical Review for October, 1890, contains an article on "Food and Its Adulterations," in which it is stated that, "quite apart from any question as to the injury resulting to the human system from taking these salts, it would only be right that the medical profession should resolutely disown the use of any and all secret preparations confessedly adulterated, and adulterations, too, of a sort not justified by any of the exigencies of the circumstances. Cocoa is only to be recommended when it is as pure as possible."

HUMANITY, it appears, is in serious danger from one of those trivial causes which are scarcely to be detected at first sight, but have sometimes changed the fate of nations. One-half the woes from which men suffer would disappear if they would but cast aside the collar button, and never wear it more. Thus says a philosopher, who may have incurred his antipathy to the collar button by chasing it around his room on one of the recent cold mornings, while arrayed in little more than Adam sported in the Garden of Eden. Well, it will not cost as much to try the experiment in leaving buttons aside. Married men are provided for; but who is to pin the bachelors' collars on?

MATTIE ELIZABETH MITCHELL, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is finally a duchess, having been married twice in two days, with a profusion of ceremonies, to Duke de la Rocheoucauld. The Duke has altogether the better of the bargain, as the wealth of the bride is tangible, whereas his titles are pure pretense and have no legal recognition.

The presents were numerous and costly to the bride's parents. Minister Reid attended all the weddings, giving away, or rather transferring the bride, and assisting in every way to give the titular-financial affair an appropriate advertisement. The weddings were exceedingly private, invitations having been studiously confined to a few persons with long pedigrees and a sufficient number of reporters to expose the pledges in the newspapers. Cupid is understood to have sent his regrets.

A WRITER in the Hospital Gazette, of London, says: "We do not regard all adulterations as equally heinous. When, however, potent chemicals are systematically added, what words can sufficiently convey our indignation! \* \* \* Cocoa of the most excellent quality and of absolute purity is now to be, taken eight times the strength to go up-stairs that is required to walk the same distance on a level."

obtained at very reasonable prices; and no purchaser need be at any loss to get an article to which the severest tests can be applied, and which will come out triumphantly from the ordeal. We were, nevertheless, positively startled, not long since, to receive a pamphlet, bearing on its front page the names of some distinguished chemists, and addressed to the medical profession, vaunting some foreign manufactured cocaine which were distinctly stated to contain a considerable addition of alkaline salts. Surely even lay readers do not need to be reminded that soda and potash cannot be taken with impunity day after day."

It probably is not so often the case in old-world countries, where parents and relatives have a controlling hand, but on this side of the water, when there is reciprocity of high temperature affection between two young people, and they seek to marry, the stars in their courses may fight against their union, but it will be had, even if a South Dakota divorce is likely to soon be needed. In a recent case at Brooklyn the parents had the doors barred to the young man and life made so uncomfortable for the girl that she finally requested him to desist from his visits, but said that, if he could find a perch within ear-reach of her chamber window, she would hold nocturnal chats with him. He gained the requisite elevation some distance above a half-filled cistern, and all went well till one night he lost his balance and fell head first into the cistern. The feminine shrieks brought the stern parent to the scene, who fished out the half-drowned lover, and was so taken with his devotion and pluck that he invited him into the house and welcomed him as a prospective son-in-law. The lesson of the incident is obvious, but unless raised a Baptist, the average young man will hesitate to take that sort of a bath in ice water, even for his best girl. The parent who is unable to direct the youthful tendencies by moral suasion might as well withdraw from the field.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is printing a series of personal reminiscences which occupy a sort of half-way ground between the confessions of Samuel Pepys, comprehending the ingenuity of both. Miss Kellogg begins by regretting that she has not kept notes of her distinguished intimacies, having in mind, no doubt, the success of Nathaniel Parker Willis in exhibiting the back yard of royalty, and of John W. Forney in describing "Famous People Whom I Have Met." "Being the first prima donna to secure attention, both here and abroad," says Miss Kellogg, with the true Bashkirself modesty, "naturally many noted people called on me, and at receptions in the different cities many men and women of letters were presented to me." She knew the novel-making machine, Anthony Trollope, and Mr. Trollope was pleased to meet her. Emerson, Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes bowed at her vocal shrine. Nathaniel Hawthorne had trouble with, or, rather, without—for the author of "The Scarlet Letter" seems to have been a sort of Mrs. Field's—for that purpose. He was up-stairs, but could not summon sufficient courage to come down. She does not think much of the musical taste of men or letters. "They are like the majority of mortals," she declares, "who love music merely for the concord of sweet sounds." Musical artists, inferentially, love music for its discords—a frank and unusual confession from one of them. Miss Kellogg does not exactly claim to have rivaled Patti in art, but in social respectability the American has proof that she was far superior. "Once Patti and I sang at the same concert," she remembers, "and when I ended the diva received attention exclusively from the gentlemen, whilst I was visited both by ladies and gentlemen." Miss Kellogg met the Prince of Wales with her mother. Not only was the prima donna maternally protected, but she discreetly observes that the Prince "had not then begun to tread the primrose path of dalliance." It is a pity that Miss Kellogg's delightfully amusing recitals should be marred at the outset by an ill-natured reference to Emma Abbott. Whatever may have been Miss Abbott's artistic deficiencies, her place in American art has been fixed above that of the present critic, and even naivete should respect the dead.

#### Cesar's Stinginess.

A recently consecrated bishop of the Episcopal church has a youthful son who not long ago asked his Sunday-school teacher who was the stingiest man mentioned in the Bible. The teacher saw that the lad wanted the opportunity to answer the question himself, so he said: "I don't know, do you?" "Yes, Caesar," was the reply. "Why Caesar?" asked the puzzled teacher. "Why, don't you see?" said the boy, "the pharisees gave our Lord a penny, and when I asked them 'Whose subscription is this?' they said, 'Cesar's,' and I think he must have been a pretty mean man to give so little."

#### Keep Away from Burnah.

Burnah it is the woman who does the wooing. Not only does she select her own husband, but when she tires of him she procures a divorce for the asking of it and marries again.

#### Going Up-Stairs.

It takes eight times the strength to go up-stairs that is required to walk the same distance on a level.

## SOME SAMPLE DUTIES.

### THE TARIFF ROBBERY ON WOOLEN GOODS.

The Structural Iron and Steel Trust at an End—Congressman Scott Says that the Sugar Bounty Is Oppressive—A Wrapping Paper Trust.

The Old and New Duties.

Now that the Bureau of Statistics has issued its annual report on imported merchandise entered and withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in 1891, we have the data required to determine how high a rate we are paying on imported merchandise. The McKinley tariff raised duties on wool and woolen goods so high that for a long time they were thought to be prohibitive. But it was soon found that notwithstanding the high duties, woolen goods continued to be imported, though diminished in quantities. In 1890 we imported \$51,165,423 and in 1891 \$43,235,410 of manufactures of wool. Of the imports in 1891, \$29,543,619 were entered under the duties imposed by the tariff of 1883, and \$19,691,795 under the McKinley tariff. Allowing for the abnormally large imports from July 1 to Oct. 4, for the purpose of anticipating the higher duties, the imports under the new tariff are but little less than before it became a law. In short, the duties imposed by the McKinley tariff are not high enough to accomplish the end intended, namely, prohibition.

The McKinley tariff made such radical changes in the classifications of woolen goods that it has been impossible hitherto to determine how high the duties imposed by it are. The following table is a comparison of the old and new duties on the various classes of wools and woolen goods:

Wools—	1890.	1891.
Clothing.	45.16	50.38
Combining.	41.01	56.13
Carpet.	34.48	50.00
Woolens—		
Yarns.	8.83	9.10
Wool.	71.14	81.74
Bunting.	69.00	43.33
Carpets.	41.44	60.49
Downy goods.	73.74	97.37
Endless belts.	52.43	97.80
Faunels.	65.63	92.40
Cloaks.	50.40	85.85
Hats.	67.09	76.58
Knit fabrics.	43.31	76.93
Wool.	53.55	82.78
Webbings, etc.	66.99	87.92
Total manufacturing of wool.	12,000	12,000

Under the tariff of 1883 worsted cloths were not separated from all other wool manufactures, and the item of "cloths" in the above table represents woolen cloths only for 1890. Under the McKinley tariff, woolen and worsted cloths bear the same rates. Similarly plushed cloths were not separately enumerated in 1890.

On bunting, as shown above, the ad valorem rate is less now than in 1890. The duties are, however, higher now than before, but since they are practically prohibitive this fact is of little importance.

The McKinley tariff increased the duties on all goods an average of 33 per cent, and the average on all classes is 22.27 per cent.

This is the tariff which Mr. Whitman's so-called National Association demands shall be left as it is. Those who desire to see these high rates cut down are trying to get something at the "expense of other people." Doubtless he means at the expense of such concerns as that of which he is president, which earned a profit of 50 per cent, in 1890.

In spite of the fact that the duties have been advanced 33 per cent, and imports have fallen off, but little, there are those who claim that the price of woolen goods has not advanced. Either prices have advanced or, what is the same in effect, the quality of the goods has been lowered by the larger use of shoddy and cotton. No other explanation is possible.

In spite of the fact that the duties average 92.24 per cent, of the value of the goods imported, there are those who claim that the foreign manufacturer continues to pay the tariff tax. The mere mention of the average rate of duty is sufficient to refute this absurd claim.

It is about time that the people who use woolen goods, and there are some that cannot afford such a luxury, should have something to say about the taxes which the tariff compels them to pay to foreign manufacturers to make profits of 50 per cent.

#### Wrapping-Paper Trust.

The representatives of the wrapping-paper combine concluded their secret conference at the Auditorium yesterday and were congratulating themselves last evening before departing for their homes on the fact that they had gathered in three more factories—two in Ohio and one in Indiana. There are fifty-eight mills in the United States engaged in manufacturing coarse wrapping paper, and these twenty-six are in the trust, which has its headquarters in Chicago. This trust was badly wrecked by the anti-trust law when it first came into force, and has not fully recovered from the shock. However, it is making rapid strides, and expects to have all the mills back into the combine in year or two.

At present it runs under a particular name, without a president or any high-sounding title of any sort. The product of its twenty-six mills is marketed through a general agent, and he, with two others, constitutes the Executive Committee. They are J. C. Richardson and F. C. Trebien, both of Ohio, and J. B. Halladay, of Chicago. The last-named is the general agent of the concern, and from his headquarters in Chicago supplies the market of the country with coarse wrapping paper, except in so far as the independent mills supply.

There are a large number of mills not in the trust, and these are, as usual, cutting prices. The trust price for common wrapping paper ranges from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred, while the figure of the independent mills ranges from 10 cents less. The object of the meeting was to extend the membership of the trust and take steps to prevent further hurtful competition. The progress in this direction was quite flattering.

Three of the largest mills outside of the trust were taken into the fold and others are preparing to follow. A slight cut in prices was ordered, but Mr. Halladay says that as soon as the other mills are induced to join the combination the rates will be raised to the figures of two years ago.—Chicago Times.

In his recent speech at the Greystoke Club, in Denver, Governor Boies said of the men whose business profits were increased by the new tariff. "At first these men could not bring to their aid the united strength of either of the great political parties of the country. In both were willing champions of the people's rights, and in both, I regret to say, where those who, yielding to the influence that wealth is always able to exert, joined hands to perpetuate in times of peace laws that were born of war's necessities alone. The scene has changed. Upon one side are now arrayed the beneficiaries of these laws, aided by allies more powerful than themselves in the shape of trusts and combines, that these laws have made possible, and so strengthened, they are in charge of the Republican party. They dictate its policy—their control its actions. If they maintain their position it does not follow that this nation as a whole will cease to

exist."

#### Cesar's Stinginess.

Young wife—I knew you would like the slippers, Harry, if for no other reason, because I made them. Husband—You don't mean this is all your work? Why, what talented little wife I have, to be sure. Young wife—Yes, all my work. Of course, I bought the uppers, and Mary sewed them together, and I got a man to sole them, but I put the bows and did them up in the box. And, do you know, Harry, I am just proud of myself. I didn't think I could ever do such things; indeed, I didn't. —Boston Transcript.

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grow rich. We shall still go on producing wealth as we have done before, but a few will control it, many will be poor. Can we change these laws? Can we divide the mighty currents that are emptying the wealth of this nation into the hands of a few men, and scatter their golden contents among those who produce it? This is the supreme question of the hour. In the present status of political parties there is no power on earth that can accomplish this save and except "The Democracy of '92." We must not falter. This is the issue, and this alone will lead us to victory."

#### The Structural Iron Trust.

The combination which eleven manufacturers of structural iron and steel had so long and successfully maintained for the purpose of exacting an abnormally high price from consumers of rolled beams and channels came to an end during the past week, and the effect was manifest in a sudden drop in the price of beams from 31 cents to 24 cents per pound, or from \$62 to \$48 per net ton. There is promise of still lower prices, as members of the late pool are reported as offering to sell beams at any figure above 2 cents per pound. The product of the eleven concerns in the combination amounted to about 120,000 net tons last year, so that the saving to consumers by the decline that has already taken place is at the rate of not less than \$1,680,000 per year. Inasmuch as crude steel now costs the manufacturers something less than \$25 per ton, there is still a very comfortable margin left for the beam and channel manufacturers at \$48, or even \$40 per net ton. Although the cost of rolling beams is considerably above the cost of making rails, the members of the steel rail combination are entirely satisfied with the profits yielded from rails at \$30 per ton.

The disruption of the beam combination is due to several causes, chief among which was the refusal of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited) to accept the allowance of business awarded to them in the distribution by the combination. Mr. Carnegie's firm has recently built a large mill for rolling beams at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, which is said to have capacity for producing the beams required in this country, and when the allotment to this mill was presented to Mr. Carnegie for his approval he refused to accept it and withdrew from the pool—a step which he is credited with having long meditated.

Another cause for the collapse was the dissatisfaction of the Illinois Steel Company with the price fixed by the combination. The Illinois Steel Company was the only manufacturer of beams in this country, and prevent further importation of foreign beams, the combination had decided to reduce the price to 2.8 cents per pound; but the Illinois Steel Company desired that a further reduction should be made, to which other members would not agree. The large importations of German and Belgian beams, which can be laid down at the seaboard for about 2.3 cents per pound, have cut into the trade of members of the combination very heavily of late. It is estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 tons of foreign beams have been imported at Atlantic ports within a few months, and good authority places the stock of foreign beams in Boston at present at about 2,500 tons.

The prospect of permanently low prices for beams and channels is not altogether satisfactory. The opinion is freely expressed in the iron trade that the combination which has been precipitated by the collapse of the pool may be followed sooner or later by a new combination, in which Mr. Carnegie would come in for such a share of the business as he might choose to dictate. So long as manufacturers in this country shall have such an incentive to combination as is offered by the tariff of 1883 a net ton on structural shapes there is the strongest encouragement to combine and plunder the people to the utmost of their ability. The beam combination was a creation of the tariff; and so long as the duty on foreign material shall remain at the present high figure the American manufacturers cannot be expected to permit the opportunity for plunder to remain unimproved. There is now before Congress a bill that proposes a reduction of the duty on structural shapes to \$5 per ton. It is hardly possible that this bill will become a law; but it would go far toward correcting a long unrestrained evil.—Philadelphia Record.

#### To Repeal the Sugar Bounty.

Representative Scott, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution providing for the repeal of the sugar bounty.

"The sugar bounty," said Mr. Scott, "is oppressive because it takes from the public Treasury from ten million to twenty million dollars annually to enrich the few sugar producers at the expense of the already overburdened taxpayers of the country. There is a deficit in the public revenues and this is especially noticeable at this time. The sugar bounty is contrary to every principle of republican government. It is notorious that except when famine exists there is no just reason why corn, wheat, and other great industrial interests should not be given bounties if it is considered American, patriotic, and honest to donate money out of the Treasury to